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graph from which Professor Hale (*Seward*, p. 291) has just quoted—will see Adams's full and almost verbatim statement of all the important points mentioned by Palmerston! An intelligent reading of the chapters on the *Trent* in Adams's *Adams* and in Bancroft's *Seward* should have made it easy to write a concise, accurate, and impartial account of that great incident.

Professor Hale's bibliography leaves unnoticed, or mentions in the vaguest manner, most of the books about Seward that ought to be particularly described, to aid ordinary readers. Nicolay and Hay, Rhodes, and others of equal quality are not considered worth mentioning. But newspapers of Cayuga County and of Albany, the New York *Tribune*, and the London *Times*, are paraded as if they were rich and previously untouched mines, now thoroughly used and giving much prestige; and the last, we are gravely told, "should always be consulted for any special incident, as that of the *Trent* or Gladstone's Newcastle speech" (376)!

Reminiscences of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, 1872. The Alabama Claims. By FRANK WARREN HACKETT. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. Pp. xvi, 450.)

MR. HACKETT's volume, besides embodying his personal recollections of the Geneva Tribunal, gives a full and careful exposition of the international controversy which that tribunal was organized finally to determine. The arbitration at Geneva related to the claims which the government of the United States preferred against that of Great Britain for compensation for the losses caused by the depredations of the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports during the Civil War. The United States asserted that Great Britain had incurred a liability to pay these claims, while Great Britain denied it; and in this assertion and denial there were involved disputed questions of law as to the scope of a neutral's duties and disputed questions of fact as to the manner in which the British authorities had performed their obligations. By the Treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, three rules were agreed upon as a definition of neutral duty, and for the application of these rules provision was made for the appointment of a board of arbitrators. This board, which met at Geneva, consisted of Charles Francis Adams, appointed by the United States; Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed by Great Britain; and Count Sclopis, Mr. Staempfli, and Baron d'Itajubá, respectively appointed by the governments of Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil. Before this tribunal Bancroft Davis and Lord Tenterden respectively represented, as agents, the United States and Great Britain. Caleb Cushing, William M. Evarts, and Morrison R. Waite, afterwards Chief Justice, appeared as counsel for the United States; Sir Roundell Palmer, afterwards Lord Selborne, alone had the title of counsel for Great Britain, but was assisted by Messrs. Mountague Bernard and Arthur Cohen.

Mr. Hackett, who had then lately been admitted to the bar, was

invited by Mr. Cushing to accompany him to Geneva as his private secretary. He accepted the invitation, and, although he had not previously known Cushing, was of course soon brought into intimate relations with him. The descriptions which he gives of his chief, and of his conduct on various occasions, confirm our impressions of the extensive learning, wide culture, mental vivacity, and versatility of that interesting and remarkable man. In a similar manner, we are enabled to come into closer relations with the other actors in the drama, and especially so with Count Sclopis and Sir Alexander Cockburn, with Messrs. Davis, Evarts, and Waite, and with Lord Tenterden, as well as with certain attachés of the tribunal and with some of the journalists who were sent to Geneva to report its proceedings. Mr. Hackett was a close and intelligent observer, and as he went along made frequent notes which he has incorporated into his text. These tend to add to the substantial value of his reminiscences, since there is nothing more insecure than personal recollection unsupported and uncontrolled by contemporaneous records.

In the preparation of his volume, Mr. Hackett has had an opportunity to consult the unpublished correspondence in the Department of State, as well as certain papers of the late Bancroft Davis now in that department. These sources have, however, heretofore been used for the purpose of illustrating the public aspects of the transaction, and nothing has been disclosed of a nature substantially to change the weight of evidence as to those aspects. The fact is well known that the arbitration came to the brink of failure on account of the so-called "indirect" claims which were included in the case of the United States. Mr. Hackett says, on page 172: "The truth is, there was no ground whatever for the statement that the United States had waived this class of claims, and that they were not included in the submission of the treaty." This language is more extreme than that which the author employs in certain other places, and it is hardly necessary to go so far in order to maintain, as he does, that the claims were fairly to be considered as embraced by the terms of the submission. That they were so embraced, was the unquestionable understanding of the American negotiators of the treaty; the British negotiators, on the other hand, appear to have thought the contrary. It is no new thing for the negotiators of a treaty to hold contrary views as to its meaning; and especially is this the case with regard to delicate points, which they are likely to try to dispose of without employing such explicit words as may give a dangerous prominence to concessions. It is gratifying to observe that Mr. Hackett has fully disclosed the important part taken by Bancroft Davis in the litigation. He has also exhibited a just appreciation of the service rendered by the late Hamilton Fish, to his country and to the world, in the negotiation and preservation of the treaty. Mr. Hackett states (p. 65) that "Mr. Fish, upon motion of the British commissioners, was chosen presiding officer" of the Joint High Commission

by which the treaty was negotiated. The British commissioners did indeed make the proposal, but Mr. Fish declined it, being of opinion that the appointment of a presiding officer would entail unnecessary formality of procedure and obstruct the free and direct interchange of views.

J. B. MOORE.

Storm van 's Gravesande: the Rise of British Guiana. Compiled from his despatches by C. A. HARRIS, C.B., C.M.G., Chief Clerk, Colonial Office, and J. A. J. DE VILLIERS, of the British Museum. In two volumes. (London: Hakluyt Society. 1911. Pp. 1-372; 373-703.)

To all students of the history of European colonization, and not least to those who a decade or so ago were stirred to an interest in the story of Guiana by the boundary disputes of Great Britain with Venezuela and Brazil, these volumes will be welcome. In both those controversies and in the great lawsuits which ended them the editors of the present work had a notable share. To Mr. Harris, then as now Chief Clerk of the Colonial Office, must largely have fallen the preparation of the evidence for the British claims; and Mr. de Villiers, whose Huguenot name, though suggestive of one long eminent in English politics and diplomacy, bespeaks in his case an Africander origin, and who to his duties in the British Museum had not yet added the Honorary Secretaryship of the Hakluyt Society, was not only the translator of the Dutch documents used by Great Britain, but in great part their collector as well. The despatches which now they publish have therefore long been to them an object of study and in part have already seen the light in the blue-books and arguments of the boundary controversies. In these, however, there was room for only the passages cardinal to the points in dispute. It is from the broader point of view of the historian and the geographer that the correspondence of Storm van 's Gravesande is now laid under tribute.

What they give us is still, indeed, only a selection. So detailed are the governor's reports that, as now preserved in the British Record Office, they would, we are told, fill more than twenty volumes such as these. But though the editors offer us only a part, it is a part chosen by those who have minutely sifted the whole: and, as one who like them had once to wade through it all, the present reviewer may venture to commend their choice—though not without a regret that the story of administration and of commerce has left so little room for that of manners. They have enriched what they have given us by a half-volume of historical introduction, by maps and views, by a facsimile of Storm's astonishing handwriting, by helpful foot-notes and an excellent index.

It is not alone the accessibility of these documents to their English editors which explains their choice for publication. In all the sordid story of Dutch colonial exploitation no episode is richer in lessons than the career of this able and public-spirited governor, who in spite of